Important Short Questions

Q2. Give short answers of the following questions

Q1. What is meant by file?

Ans. a file is a collection of bytes stored on a secondary storage device like hard disk. A file is simply a machine decipherable storage media where programs and data are stored for machine usage

Q2. describe the purpose of file handling

Ans. File handling is used for storing data permanently in computer. It provides a mechanism to-write output of a program into a file and read from a file.

Q3. Which basic operations are involved in file handling?

Ans. the basic operations involved in file handling are

1. Opening file
2. Reading and writing file
3. Closing file

Q5. Define text files.

Ans. text files can be stream of characters that a computer can process sequentially. It is not only processing sequentially but only in forward direction.

Q6. Define binary file.

Ans. binary file is a collection of bytes

Q7. State the syntax of open function in C++

Ans. to open a file the function open ( ) is used whose syntax is

myFile.open(file name):

Q8. What are open ( ) member function?

Ans. each one of the open ( ) member functions of the classes **ofstream, ifstream** and **fstream** has a default mode that is used if the file is opened without second argument

Class	Default Mode Parameter
ofstream	ios out
ifstream	ios in
fstream	ios in | ios out

Q9. State the method of closing file in C++

Ans. once we have read the file it must be closed. It is responsibility of the programmer to close the file. We can close the file by using the following statement

myFile.close( ):

Q10. Which mode is to be set to open files in binary mode?

Ans. to open a file in binary mode, we need to set the file mode to ios: :binary

Q11. What is the purpose of eof( ) function?

Ans. the bof( ) is a pointer which returns true where there are no more data to be read from an input file stream and false otherwise. It means that this function checks whether

control has reached to the end of file or not. This function is very useful in the case when we do not know the exact number of records in a file.

Q12. What is the purpose of bof( ) function?

Ans. the bof( ) is a pointer which returns true if the current position of the pointer is at the beginning of the input file stream and false otherwise. It means that it tells the compiler whether the cursor is at the beginning of file or not.

Q13. State the rules of using eof ( ) function

Ans. always test for the end-of-life condition before processing data. Use a while loop for getting data from and input life stream

Q14. What is meant by stream in C++?

Ans. In C++ a stream is a sequence of bytes associated with a file. Most of the times streams are used to assure a good and secure flow of data between an application and file

Q15. How many types of streams are there in C++?

Ans. there are two types

1. Input stream
2. Output stream

Q16. Define input stream.

Ans. input streams take any sequence of bytes from an input device such as a keyboard, a file, or a network

Q17. Define output stream

Ans. output streams are used to hold output for a particular data consumer, such as a monitor, a file or a printer

Q18. Which header files are used for reading and writing in files in C++?

Ans. if the file is only used for reading purpose then the header file ifstream is needed to be included. Similarly, if one wants to write in some file then header file ofstream is needed. One can read, write and manipulate the same file by using the header file fstream.

Q19. By using which streams data can be read from and written to files?

Ans. the data can be read from and written to files with the help of following streams

1. Single character stream
2. String stream

Q20. State the use of single character stream

Ans. using single character stream, the data can be read from and written to files character by character

Q21. Which function is used to read data character by character from files?

Ans. the function **get()** and **put( )** is used to read data character by character

Q22. Define string stream

Ans. a string stream is a stream which reads input from or writes output to an associated string

Q23. Write a C++ program to write number 1 to 100 in a data file NOTES.TXT

Ans.

```
#include <fstream.h>

Int main ()

{

Ofstream fout:

Fout.open ("NOTES.TXT") :

For(int i=1, i<=100; i++)

Fout<<i<<end1:

Fout.close( ):

Return0:

}
```

Q24. Write a C++ program that read integers from a file and print their sum

Ans.

```
#include <iostream>

#include <iomanip>

#include <fstream>

Using namespace std:

Int main ( )
```

```
{

Int sum=0;

Int x;

Ifstream inFile;

inFile.open("test.txt");

if (!inFile)

{

Cout<<"unable to open file";

Exit (1); //terminate with error

}

While (inFile>>x)

{

Sum=sum+x;

inFile.close( );

cout<<"Sum="<<sum<<end1;

return0;

}
```

Q25. Write a C++ program that writes, "Writing this to a file." In "example.txt" file

Ans.

```
#include <iostream>

#include <fstream>

Using namespace std;
```

```
Int main ( )

{

Ofstream myfile:

Myfile.open("example.txt");

Myfile<<"writing this to a file.\n";

Myfile.close( ):

Return0:

}
```

Q26. Write a C++ program that reads text from "example.txt" file

Ans.

```
#include <iostream>

#include <fstream>

#include <string>

Using namespace std:

Int main ( )

{

String line.

Ifstream myfile ("example.txt");

If (myfile.is_open())

{

While (getline (myfile,line))

Cout<<line<<"\n":
```

```
}

Myfile.close( ):

}

Else

Cout<<"unable to open file";

Return 0;

}
```